Lincoln's Inaugural
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THE WESTERN STANDARD.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SNYDER BROTHERS, EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, OR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PAYABLE WITHIN THE YEAR.

VOLUME 6, CELINA, MERCER COUNTY, OHIO, MARCH 7, 1861. NUMBER 51.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF OHIO, ON THE STATE OF THE UNION,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 7, '61.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—

Mr. ALLEN said:

MR. SPEAKER: As the Representative of an intelligent and patriotic constituency, I desire to be heard upon the pending report, which relates to a matter of vital importance to the people of every section of this country—the preservation of the American Union. Our country has never before been, and I trust never will again be, so near the verge of hopeless ruin. I need scarcely refer to the many disasters which have befallen us; they are being realized to the remotest parts of the Confederacy by the people of every age, sex, and condition. Our national Treasury is bankrupt; our national credit depreciated; public and individual confidence removed; our merchants have failed; our banks suspended; our mechanics are out of employment; our agricultural interests are paralyzed; and thousands of our honest, toiling citizens suddenly rendered almost destitute. Financial distress and ruin stalk throughout our hitherto happy and prosperous land, while revolution has raised its hideous form, and is marching with gigantic strides to the destruction of the noblest fabric of government ever dedicated to the freedom of man. The foundations of this proud edifice erected by the hands of the patriots of 1776, consecrated to the freedom and happiness of their descendants, and as an asylum for the oppressed of all lands, and the mighty structure is shaken from centre to circumference; and the patriotic millions, with hearts devoted to the institutions of the Government, and ever cherishing the memories of the fathers who framed it, with agonizing countenances and uplifted voices are crying "God save the Union.

In the midst of this perilous crisis, is it not our duty, as Representatives in whom have been confided important trusts by our countrymen, to pause and inquire the cause of all this distress and alarm, and if possible, to propose a remedy before our nation's history is closed? Sir, we are recreant to every confidence reposed in us, if we remain with folded arms and calm indifference to these momentous events, and a fearful responsibility awaits us before the "bar of public opinion" and the "bar of God."—Perhaps the real cause of the misfortunes and perils by which we are surrounded is to be found in the spirit of discontent, avarice, and selfishness of certain reckless demagogues in both sections of the country, whose motto is "rule or ruin," and who are ever ready to sacrifice the interests of their countrymen to advance their unrighteous schemes for wealth and power. But the means by which they have so far effected the object of their country's ruin is by the agitation of the subject slavery. This has been for a number of years the all-absorbing question with politicians in all parts of the country, and about the only ground upon which men sought or obtained political preferment. Nearly every question of national policy which formerly occupied the attention of the people and their public servants has become obsolete, or regarded of little importance, compared with this one, which, practically, has served no useful purpose to any person but that of political capital to those who could obtain by it political power.

But politicians of each section have dwelt long and loud upon it; they have exhausted the vocabulary in coining popular phrases by which they might the more bitterly denounce those who antagonize with them. While the northern agitators have, in the most bitter and severe manner, denounced the slaveholders of the South, and those who refused to join in waging war against their institution, the southern agitators have been equally vigilant in their denunciations of the people of the North whom they denounce as Abolitionists without distinction. Fanatical harangues and sentiments of impracticable men in either section, have been heralded forth by those of the other as reflecting public opinion in the entire North or entire South.

Southern agitators have warned their people to beware of northern aggression; and northern agitators have, in like manner, admonished theirs to guard vigilantly against southern aggression. And thus, these two classes of ultra and unreasonable men, without influence in the beginning, have, by incessant inflammatory appeals to the people, created that alienation and distrust which has brought about the deplorable state of affairs we now witness. The fanatics of the South have heretofore styled themselves Democrats; but they were Democrats for the purpose of destroying Democracy. The majority of the people of either section, as I believe, are naturally conservative. I know those of the North are; and southern politicians know this.—But some of them have ever been ready to furnish northern agitators with materials by which they might overpower conservative northern men—those who have periled their political success, and, amid storms of fanaticism, advocated for southern people their rights, as guarantied by the Constitution.

The mad harangues of southern agitators have been scattered over the entire North by northern interventionists, with the design of making the northern Democracy responsible for all the odious doctrines advocated at the South—such as the right of secession, the revival of the African slave trade, and other propositions which never were concurred in by the Democracy of the North, and by very few at the South. Again: the ultra portion of the Republican party at the North have, with their inflammatory appeals, not only perverted northern sentiment but placed in the hands of southern interventionists weapons for an unjust warfare against southern men. The two extreme classes of politics have gained the ascendency in their respective sections, the northern predominating over the southern section; and, in the election of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States by the Republican party, aided by southern disunionists, who contributed to the result by dividing the Democratic party, this inflamed state of public feeing is about to culminate in the destruction of the Government. The irrepressible conflict is about to be realized, not as the natural result of the institution of slavery, as recognized by the Constitution, but the result of a perversion of public sentiment by mad partisans; not a conflict between freedom and African slavery, but a conflict between order and anarchy, between Government and revolution, which involves not the welfare of the four millions of slaves in this country, but the weal or woe of the millions of our own race, whose liberties are jeopardized thereby.

It is useless to pursue this subject. It is enough to know that this conflict exists, and that if it is not soon suppressed, it will consummate the nation's destruction. A number of the people of the southern States claim the right, for causes the sufficiency of which they declare their right to be the exclusive judges, of withdrawing from the Government, and severing their connection with it; and in pursuance of this claim, seven of the States, so far as they can by their own action, have placed themselves beyond the pale of the General Government. It is useless to consume time in controverting so preposterous a claim as that of the secessionists. No such right as secession exists.—at least as a constitutional right.—No such right is anywhere recognized by the provisions of the Constitution; but both the instrument itself and the history of its adoption, show that the Union was designed to be perpetual; and that no State could become a party to that instrument except under the bonds of a perpetual Union.—The General Government, being the repository of certain powers delegated by the people of the several States for the common welfare, has no right to permit the people of any State to absolve themselves from allegiance to it, without the consent of the people of the remaining States, or at least without the concurrence required for an amendment of the Constitution. The preamble to the Constitution of the United States recites the following language:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America.

If the people of any State have a right to withdraw from the Federal Union, and sever all connection with it, at such time and for such cause as they may deem proper and sufficient, our Government is the sheerest system of humbuggery; and the patriots who laid its foundations, as has been supposed, upon a firm and enduring basis, instead of being venerated and honored by the American people, as they have been for eighty years, are worthy the execrations of the millions of people upon whom they have entailed the direst calamities that ever befell mankind. The doctrine of the right of secession is absurd and ridiculous. The Union of the original States was formed by the people of each, in which they, in the language of the preamble just recited, "in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic tranquility, and provide for the common defense," delegated to the General Government certain enumerated powers, which the Government has the right to exercise; and to that extent its power is sovereign and paramount. As to those powers which are not delegated, they remain with the people of the States, and to the extent of those powers the people therein are sovereign.

The Constitution is a compact binding upon the States of the Union who have become parties to it, and binding upon the people in their collective and individual capasity; and none can avoid its provisions without a violation of that compact. No more striking instance of the absurdity of this doctrine is to be found than that of the secession of the State of Florida. The people of Florida, like the other seceding States, have passed an ordinance of secession, by which they claim to resume the sovereignty which they have heretofore vested in the General Government. The territory which comprises the State of Florida was purchased by the United States at a cost of $5,000,000. After the Government acquired the territory, it cost the sum of $50,000,000 to quiet the Indians and protect its citizens. A large amount of money has been expended by the General Government in the erection of forts, public buildings, &c., for the common benfit. Previous to the acquisition of the territory its citizens were the objects of one of the most despotic Governments of Europe—that of the Government of Spain—and were thus relieved from despotic power. Now, with a mere handful of inhabitants—less than the population of the district which I represent—after the Government has paid the price of their freedom, and expended millions of money for their benefit, this band of disorganizers talk about resuming their sovereignty, and propose to walk out of the Union and take the public property with them.—This is the position of Florida; and the same inconsistency presents itself, in part, as to Louisiana and Texas, the last two States which have seceded.

The Louisiana purchase, of which the State of Louisiana is a part, cost the Government the sum of $15,000,000. The purchase was made mainly to acquire control of the Mississippi river, and to afford an outlet for the commerce of the great West. Louisiana has received her full share of the public expenditures; her great metropolis has been built up and enriched by our trade. She, although intimately connected with the North commercially, has attempted to sever her connection with us, and has placed herself in a hostile attitude to the Government. We are not only to lose the price paid for her territory, the money expended since, but the free navigation of the Mississippi river, the paramount object in making the purchase. It is true, she declares in her proceedings of secession that the navigation of the river is to be free to States maintaining friendly relations with her, but we will not be considered in that attitude unless we consent to her unreasonable demands.

In the acquisition of Texas we were involved in a bloody war with Mexico, which cost us millions of dollars and hundreds of lives; in addition to expenditures for public property within the State, large expenditures have been incurred in transporting and sustaining troops in part for the protection of her frontier. Only last session Congress was asked to provide for two mounted regiments for the protection of her frontier.

As a reward to the Government of the United States for extending its protection over them, those States propose appropriating the public property to their own use, and to use the forts and public arms in the destruction of the lives of our people, if they attempt to resist their unjust demands.—The territory of the other seceding States was within the limits of the Confederacy as first established; but the fortifications, custom-houses, and other property which they have seized, were paid for out of the common treasure for the common benefit; the people of these States have an interest in them as citizens of the United States, but not simply as citizens of the seceding States. This property was not only purchased and paid for at an extravagant price in many instances, but the title of the ground upon which the public buildings are situate was, by the legal and rightful owners, vested in the United States, and no claim can be set up that it reverts to these States in any event. Not only has the Government jurisdiction over it, but it is the absolute property of the Government, and those States have no more right to it than the highwayman has to his booty. These facts render the whole doctrine of secession so preposterous that I am surprised it should find an advocate.

But it is said the right of revolution exists when the oppression of a Government becomes too intolerable to be borne. Of this there can be no doubt. In such case, revolution becomes justifiable; but is the revolution now going on of that character? What is the alleged cause? The triumph of a sectional party, and the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency; by which it is claimed a war will be waged by the Federal Government against slavery until it is exterminated. Those fears however honest and well founded, do not justify such an extraordinary resort as yet. Let the southern people wait for some overt act of aggression on the part of the new Administration before appealing to this remedy. The Republican party have accomplished their object; they have elected their President; they can now afford to be generous to their southern brethren. Their President will be anxious to be President of the whole country, and not a fragment of it, and to close his official career, as far as possible, with the respect of his countrymen everywhere. He has been elected according to the forms of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and should be installed as the Chief Magistrate. If he violates the Constitution, or deals unjustly with the people of any section, there is a remedy under the Constitution. In such case, if the remedy be not applied before, the people, at the expiration of his term, will hurl him from power.

The people of the South are unnecessarily alarmed. Their grievances are much magnified. It has been claimed that their cause for rebellion is equal to that of the Revolution; but the analogy does not hold good. One of the chief causes of complaint on the part of the colonies was that they were taxed without being allowed representation. But the seceding States, so far from being deprived of the right of representation—their Representatives, at their instance have withdrawn from this Hall, and refused to participate in the deliberations of this body. Yet their names are retained on the roll, and as often as it is called, they are called upon to cast their votes upon such measures as receive the consideration of the House. The colonists rebelled because of actual oppression; the cotton States because they fear oppression, as they allege, in the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency. The colonists were resisting actual grievances; the secessionists are resisting imaginary or apprehended grievances. There is certainly no great similarity between their condition and that of their brave ancestors. The security and prosperity, in my opinion, of all the States are in the Union, and in the strict observance of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

But the people, or at least those who assume to control public sentiment in the seceding States, declare differently, and act accordingly; and we are compelled to deal with what we believe to be their follies rather than the justice of their demands; and crimination and recrimination, at this point, can do no good. We are called upon to deal in stern realities. Seven States have seceded, and are in a state of revolution.—Others threaten to follow; and unless some action is had, and that speedily, the latter States, from their position and relation with the institution of slavery, although disposed to be loyal to the Constitution, may be precipitated into the awful vortex of revolution. I have ever been hopeful that this secession movement would, by some means, be arrested before the border States, as they are called, should take their position with the cotton States; for, the Confederacy once dissevered, the South united in a southern confederacy, and I have no hope of a reconstruction of the government. I look upon such a proposition as totally impracticable. The Confederacy once broken, it is broken forever. Therefore, I cannot consider propositions of any kind which look to a division of the Confederacy. We hear schemes for northern, southern, border, western, and Pacific confederacies. Such propositions are ill-timed. It will be time enough to consider these propositions when all hope of maintaining the present Confederacy shall have failed. Until that time, I will not so far relax my energies in support of this glorious Union as to look at it in a dismembered attitude.

The people of my district are firmly and immovably attached to the American Union. They behold in its maintenance, under the spirit of the Constitution, the great bulwark of their safety and happiness. They can never consent to its dissolution, but will cling to it through every storm of fanaticism and revolution that rages in the land, as the unfortunate mariner clings to the last wreck of the sinking vessel. They will make every concession that honor can grant or justice demand to give permanence to the Government and peace to the country. They will ever vindicate the nation's rights and defend its honor. They will never countenacce an insult from a foreign foe or an unfaithful citizen, to that glorious flag which has waved in triumph over so many victories, protected our commerce upon every sea, and commanded for us the respect of the civilized world. They will ever denounce those who would trample upon the nation's ensign, or raise the arm of rebellion against one of the best systems of Government ever established among men. They are a law-abiding people, and will not countenance disobedience to the laws of the country by the people of any portion thereof.

This leads me to say something upon a subject which has been so much discussed here, about which there exists a diversity of opinion, and upon which, from the artful language sometimes employed by those who discuss it, there is much misapprehension—I mean the power and duty of the Government to enforce such laws as may be indispensable to its existence. None but those who believe in the right of secession will deny the right of the Government to enforce such laws. But the policy of doing so is questioned by many who deny the constitutional right of secession, on various grounds. One is, that it is an attempt to coerce the seceding States; and that this cannot be done without involving the country in a civil war; and that States thus coerced would be but conquered provinces, and not willing and loyal subjects. The venerable President, in his annual message, tells us that we cannot coerce a seceding State, for to do so would be to wage a war against a State by the General Government which the Government has no right to do. I do not claim that the Government has any power to levy war against a State; nor can a State, as such, violate the Federal laws, and be guilty of treason to the Government; but her citizens may. A State, as such, is presumed to be loyal to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and when, by her Legislature, or convention called in pursuance thereof, she nullifies Federal legislation, such action of the State Legislature is simply void; but her citizens, who thus attempt to provert the powers of her Legislature, and under color of State legislation trample upon Federal laws, are responsible, and are amenable to punishment, whether those citizens be few or many.

But the judicial officers of the General Government having resigned in some of the seceding States, many of the laws, at least without further legislation by Congress, cannot be enforced; and some of them, indeed, cannot be enforced at all; but these latter are such as more particularly concern the people of the seceding States as to rights and remedies existing between them; if they choose to deprive themselves of the benefits of the laws, the misfortune is their own; it is their privilege to do so, if the rights of the citizens of other portions of the country are not impaired thereby.—But the forts and public property may be protected, and the public revenue collected—at least by proper legislation—without the aid of the Federal courts; and while this can be done, I am for it; and not until it is demonstrated that the Government has not the strength to defend its property, and collect its revenue, can the Executive, under an oath to support the Constitution, surrender either to the secessionists. While the Government can perform these functions, it is a Government. When it fails to do so, it is at an end. The Executive cannot lightly throw off the obligations the Constitution imposes. As Representatives, we cannot do so. And the northern people, and many of the South, will not consent to a quiet surrender of the public property to those who are attempting the overthrow of the Government. Their brave hearts and strong arms will ever be arrayed against a movement of this kind. A people who would willingly witness the last prop of their Government removed, without an effort to prevent it, would be incapable and unworthy of self-government anywhere. I do not care how small you reduce the area of a Government, there will always be rebellious subjects, who would overthrow it, if they could quiet loyal citizens by threatening civil war if they were not allowed to consummate their designs.

The idea of peacable secession, however desirable, when secession becomes inevitable, is, in my opinion utterly impossible.—Does any one suppose that, if the sections cannot now agree upon a settlement touching the question of slavery in the Territories, they will amicably adjust the important differences that must arise upon a seperation? Will not the demands on the one side, and the determination to resist them on the other, be rather increased than diminished, when once all hope of conciliation has failed. To my mind, most certainly such will be the case. All fraternal feeling will then be dissipated; all regard for constitutional obligations will then have ceased; respect by one section for the rights, feelings, and interests of the people of the other will no longer exist. But in the maddened phrensy, fraternal hatred, unrestrained ambition and avarice which will have control of the public mind, in that dark day of anarchy, which I shudder to contemplate, all sections, in a mad strife to obtain as much as possible of the cargo of the deserted and sinking ship, will ultimately seek in an appeal to arms, the final arbitrament of their differences, and a means of revenge for their real or supposed grievances. Let seperation for the time be peaceable with two independent Goverments carved out of the same common territory, the subjects of each fresh from scenes of strife, their bosoms rankling with hatred and jealousy toward each other—as would be the people of the northern and southern confederacies in the event of their construction—and how long would the Goverments cherish friendly relations toward each other?

Sir when we talk about a peaceable seperation of the two sections of the Confederacy, an amicable division of the public property, and an amicable adjustment of the relations that are to exist between the two confederacies as two distinct nations, we deceive ourselves and attempt to misguide others. We should not suffer ourselves to be deluded with the belief that this mighty Republic—the boon of our fathers, cemented with their blood, and consecrated by their memory, with its internal relations with its States and the people of each; with all its vast relations and intercourse with nations abroad, with thirty-four sovereign States revolving around its constitutional centre, and bound by the affections of thirty millions of people, taught from their infancy to regard it as the palladium of their liberty, and safety, and who cherish with fond and proud recollection the valor and patriotism of their brave ancestors who established it—can dissolve and pass away without a struggle. No, sir while patriotism can predominate over passion and predjudice, it will stand a proud monument of the wisdom of its founders; and when it falls if fall it must, it will go down beneath a sea of blood. I do not desire to indulge in too great a stretch of imagination on the terrific scenes which I believe must surround the Republic as it departs from its place among the nations of the earth: but the history of other nations, as well as the nature of our Goverment and character of our people, corroborate my views, whether in this instance I am correct or not.

Is it not of the utmost importance that every effort be made to avert the calamities of a dissolution, in whatever form, and by peaceful measures preserve, if possible, the rich inheritance? Will we not be held responsible by the people we represent, and by generations to come, if we fail to use every effort within our power to avert these evils? It will not be a sufficient excuse for us that we could not compromise the difficulties by which we are surrounded without a sacrifice of some favorite dogma, by which we have been promoted to the places we occupy. The various abstractions upon the subject of slavery will be found of no consequence when compared with the weal or woe of the thirty million people we represent.

We should rise above all party prujudice and party considerations. If we cannot do this, we are unfit to ocupy the places we now hold. But if we ever compromise, it must be by mutual concessions. It will not do for one section to demand a compromise upon certain terms, and reject all others. Each Representative here must be expected to act as he can answer to his constituents and to his conscience. But in doing this, liberal concessions can be made by all parties, without giving offence to the former or doing violence to the latter.

My proposition for a settlement would be, to let the people, both in our present and future acquired territory, settle the question

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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INAUGURAL

OF

President Lincoln.

Fellow-citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

The apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered, and there has never been any reasonable cause for any such apprehension; indeed the most simple evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the Government of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivery of fugitives from service or labor.—The clause which I will now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim to the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law given is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall be unkept, or a mere unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept.—Again: in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty, known in civilized and humane jurisprudence, to be introduced so that a freeman may not, in any case, be surrendered as a slave? and might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States? I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations and no purpose to construe the Constitution and laws by any hypocritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all these acts, which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government.—They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success; yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty—disruption of the Federal Union—heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution, the Union of the States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again: if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade, unless by all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by history of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the articles of associated States in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776; it was further matured on the faith of all the then thirteen States, who expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally, in 1787. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union. If its destruction by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, then the union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any States or State, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I, therefore, consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no blood-shed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority.—The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no using of force against or among people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless rebelled, will continue to be furnished in all points of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to the circumstances actually existing, and, with a view and a hope of peaceful solution of the national troubles, the restoration of the fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously, why you will hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, that any right written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not.—Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by this mere force of numbers a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negative generalities and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never can arise concerning them. But no organic law can be found with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say Congress may prohibit slavery in the Territories. The Constitution does not expressly say Congress must protect slavery in the Territories. The Constitution does not expressly say which. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other.

If a minority in such case will secede, or rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance: why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony, and prevent renewed secessions?—Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism; unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court. Nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to every high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the Government upon vital questions effecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decision of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordaining litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned the government into the hands of that tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country belives slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believe it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute, for the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases—after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate, cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. The husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?—Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?—Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, there is no gain on either, you cease fighting. The old identical question, as to terms of intercourse is upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead only of permiting them to take or reject the proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would not wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision as the one now implied to be constitutional, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocably. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people?

Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith or being in right of the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice on our side of the North or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people?

By the framers of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good in reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.—Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriotic grave, to every loving heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be the better angels of our nature.

From the Ohio Statesman of March 1st.

The Peace Conference--Its Propositions--No Prospect of an Adjustment by Congress.

The Peace Conference representing twenty-one States which met at Washington City, on Monday, Feb. 4th, to devise some plan for settling our national difficulties and maintaining the Union, adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday, Febuary 27, having been in session twenty-four days. The result of their labors was the adoption, on the day of their final adjournment, of the propositions of Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania.

These propositions are a modification of the resolutions originally offered by Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, and are as follows:

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States not embraced by the Cherokee treaty, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts according to the common law. When any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constiution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. Territory shall not be acquired by the United States, unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depots, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service, in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation: nor the power to interfere with and prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the City of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea, or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited,

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.

The foregoing propositions are recommended to Congress as amendments to the Constitution. But before they can become such, they must receive the assent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and be afterwards ratified by the Legislatures or by Conventions of three-fourths of the States.—There is no present probability that they will receive the vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress. In case they do not, the labors of the Peace Conference will pass for nought.

The principal object aimed at in these propositions submitted to Congress by the Peace Conference was, doubtless, by certain constitutional guarrantees in regard to the Territories, and for the more ample security of slave property, to induce the Border Slave States to remain in the Union.

But so far as the present Congress is concerned, the time for agreeing upon any plan of adjustment to save these Border States to the Union may be regarded as passed by. It is true, the propositions of the Peace Conference may possibly pass by the requisite vote; but of this there can be no reasonable expectation. Radical Republicanism is too rampant in both branches of Congress, and its opposition to any efficient measure of compromise too great, to be overcome in the very few hours that remain of the last session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress. As the fourth of March falls, this year, on Monday, this Congress properly comes to a close on the night of Saturday, the second of March.

This view of the case seems to cut off the last lingering hope for the salvation of the country. We hardly dare to anticipate anything from the Inaugural of the President elect that will heal the wounds inflicted on the Union by his party. Still, the weal, or woe, the prosperity or destruction of the American Republic seems now to rest upon his shoulders. By his Inaugural and by the choice of his Cabinet, he may achieve a great work of patriotism and courage; or consign himself to the infamy of a detestable cowardice and treachery.

Dissolution.

THE Partnerships heretofore existing under the firms of David Rush & Co., and Hetsler & LeBlond was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the book accounts of said firms are assigned to D. Rush, who is to pay all the debts of D. Rush & Co.

J. N. HETSLER,
PHILO LEBLOND,
DAVID RUSH.

March 2, 1861.

Estate of Jacob Lininger.

THE undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jacob Lininger, late of Mercer County, Ohio, dec'd. Appointed February 15, 1861.

DANIEL RICKER.

March 6, 1861. 4w.

Mercer County Probate Court.

Alpha Rood adm'r of the estate of Job Emmons, dec'd. against Theodore Emmons et al. } Petition to sell land.

TO JOHN EMMONS OF THE STATE OF Indiana, and Uriah Emmons supposed to be in the State of California:

You are hereby informed that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1861, said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Mercer County, Ohio; the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order of said court on the 6th day of April. A. D. 1861, for the assignment of the dower of Rebecca Emmons, the widow of said Job Emmons, dec'd. in and for the sale of the following real estate of which the said Job Emmons died seized, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of said decedent to-wit:—All that portion of the south-east quarter of section 25, Town 15, range 1 east, that lies north of the Ft. Recovery & Jacksonville Road, except 1 50-100 acres, lying in the south-east corner of said tract, belonging to L. B. Rood, supposed to contain 78 50-100 acres.

ALPHA ROOD adm'r. of Job Emmons, dec'd.
By T. J. GODFREY, Att'y.

March 4th, 1861.

Notice of Non-residents.

TO EVAN NEWTON, WHO OWNS THE south-east quarter of Section 2, Town 5 south of Range 2 east; and to David Miller, who owns the east half of the south-west quarter of same Section, Town and Range: You are hereby notified that at the March session, 1861, of the Commissioners of Mercer County, Ohio, a view, servey and location of a new county road was granted, commencing at the south quarter post of Section 11, Town 5 south; of Range 2 east, thence running north on the half section line through Sections 11 and 2 of said Town and Range to the road running from the Willshire road to the plank road and there terminate, and that the viewers and surveyor will meet at the house of Mrs. Rannels in Hopewell township, April 8th, 1861, to view, survey and locate said road.

PETITIONERS.

March 5, 1861.-4w.

Notice to Non-residents.

TO H. TRUMBULL, WHO OWNS THE north-west fractional quarter of Section 19, Town 4 south, of Range 2 east, and Isaac Joliff's heirs, who own the west half of the south-west fractional quarter of same Section, Town and Range: You are hereby notified that the Commissioners of Mercer County, Ohio, at their March session, 1861, granted a view and survey of a new county road, commencing at the north-west corner of south-east quarter of Section 19, to run west on the half Section line county road and there terminate, and to vacate the road that runs angling as soon as the new road is passable, and that the viewers and surveyor will meet at the house of James Hasell in Dublin township, April 6th, 1861, to view and survey said road.

PETITIONERS.

March 5, 1861.-4w.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
n37y1 48 Cedar Street, New-York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING—Sir: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING. Sir: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours Respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa. January 18th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING. Sir: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S. *I have used one box of your Pills and find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pill I have ever tried.*

A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandott Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.*

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING. Inclosed find twenty five cents, for which send me a box of your Cephalic Pills. *Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PRICES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

☞ "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." ☜

☞ N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my "PREPARED GLUE," I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, 'SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,' is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

WESTERN STANDARD.

CELINA, OHIO,

THURSDAY, ... MARCH 7, 1861.

☞ The speech of Hon. Wm. Allen on the state of the Union and the Inaugural of President Lincoln will be found in our columns to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. But we doubt not both speeches will be read with much interest.

The Inaugural indicates very decidedly that the sentiments of the President are for coercion, that he will consider it his duty to collect the revenue in the seceding States, occupy and hold the forts and other Government property within their limits and enforce the laws in those State. His views are rather those of the Radical Republicans —such as Chase, Greeley & Co.—and will tend to aggravate rather than assist to bring about a peaceable settlement of our national troubles.

The names of the gentlemen who are to compose his Cabinet were not sent to the Senate for confirmation until Tuesday.—Chase is probably Secretary of the Treasury, and if so, Gov. Dennison will be elected U. S. Senator.

Corwin's Amendment.

The Senate on last Monday adopted the Corwin amendment to the Constitution, which had previously passed the House, that Congress shall not touch slavery in the States. It is already in the Constitution, among the reserved rights of the States.—It is, therefore, no concession to the South; and this is all that Congress has done to bring the country out of its troubles.

☞ The probabilities are that the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy will establish slavery in all territory that may be acquired south of 36 30, and that provisions will be made for the admission of free States North of that line. Full preparations for war are being made by the Southern Congress.

☞ The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing General Twiggs from the Army for his treason in surrendering up the forts and public property in Texas to the State authorities.

☞ The dispatches state that a secession ordinance has already been formed at Richmond, Virginia, and that that State will go out of the Union if Lincoln pursues a coercion policy. The opponents of coercion in the North are the only true friends of the Union. If the coercionists have their way, every Border State will be driven out.

A Speck of War.

Captain Hill, of the United States Army, at Galveston, Texas, has refused to surrender Fort Brown to the State authorities, who made a demand for it. He has also ordered reinforcements to retake the Government property on Brazos Island, which was recently surrendered. The advices say that a collision is imminent between the State troops and those of the United States.—From the character of the Texans, we should not wonder if a fight occurred there before anything transpires at Fort Sumpter.

Demagogues and Rascals.

To show the character of the men who have brought the country into its present deplorable position, we need but resort to the Republican papers, who are certainly credible witnesses as to every thing that relates to their own party. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, a leading Republican paper, says, unequivocally, that Greely and the radicals have in Congress and in the Peace Convention to prevent a Union of all those who love the Union and desired adjustment, for no other purpose than to keep Seward out of Lincoln's Cabinet. The writer says this "*is the key to the course pursued by those who lead in the opposition to every plan for the peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties.*" In other words, these radicals, led by Greely, Chase & Co, are ready to dissolve the Union, destroy the Goverment and bankrupt the people, merely to gratify a personal spite against a distinguished gentleman of their own party. These are the kind of men into whose hands the country has fallen. God save it!

☞ The President has signed the Morrill Tariff Bill, and it is now a law.

☞ The number of officers in the Army who have resigned their commissions since the South Carolina secession is 43.

☞ The postage to any part of the Pacific coast is to be ten cents prepaid by stamp, under the law Congress has just passed.

☞ Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, Printer of the House of Representatives, has resigned that position. As his term ends the fourth of March, the query is, why the resignation.

☞ The House of Representatives by a party vote, adopted a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignation of those officers who joined the Secessionists.

Old Abe's Flight.

Besides the plaid which Old Abe wore,
As he passed on through Baltimore,
A feather too was plain in sight,
The chieftain's mark—but Abe was white.

☞ The benefits of a Phrenological examination are—

To teach a thorough knowledge of the human mind and system.

To enable a person to restrain large organs, which cause excess or sin.

To point out a means of controling small organs, thereby avoiding weak traits of character.

That the young of each sex, in the selection of a calling or pursuit, may do the most good, and secure success in life.

To aid in choosing congenial life partners, to foretell what a married state often develops or foreshow those storms, which frequently break forth from an unhappy union.

To aid parents in governing and disciplining children, in accordance with the natural disposition and ability of each child.

To indicate a way of living to preserve health and regain it, if lost.

To smooth the pathway of life, from the cradle to the grave.

Dr. Simms will remain only this week in Celina, lecturing each evening, and giving Phrenological and Physiological examinations each day at his rooms, at the Stuck House.

Terms; verbal examinations, each 50cts.; examination and chart, $1,00; full written delineation, $5,00; indigent widow ladies and families examined free.

Employment.—The Erie Sewing Machine Company desire to secure a few Traveling Agents, upon a salary of 25 to 60 dollars per month, and expenses, or a commission. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who choose a constant business, can rely on constant employment for a term of years. Confidential circulars sent free. Address *Erie Sewing Machine Co.* R. James, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. n49m6

DIED,

At the residence of his father, near Celina on the 19th of February, 1861, James Robert Johnston, aged 17 years and 6 months.

When we say that the subject of this memoir was a *good boy*, we but illy express his real worth comparatively speaking. He was an exception of a lad, in all that constitutes a dutiful and obedient son, an affectionate brother, and kind, true and devoted friend and associate. Always proverbial for truth and honesty—frank in his demeanor towards his associates, obliging and reverential to those older in years; he was a *marked* youth among all who were acquainted with him.

But the real brightness of his character did not consist in these alone. A high sense of his moral obligations to his creator, had much to do in moulding and fashioning his deportment. He manifested, as young as he was, a deep veneration for the teaching of the Saviour of the world; and when death came—when the great struggle was presented in all its frightfulness, he manifested not only a willingness, but a *desire* to go and be with Christ. Shortly before his departure, he called to his bedside, father, mother, brothers and sisters, to bid them a final earthly adieu, assuring that the death of a christian had no terrors, and admonished all to be prepared to meet him in a better state of existence. And when his life was fast ebbing out, so great was his interest in those he was about to leave, that he requested to have his attending Physician sent for, to whom he spoke freely of his approaching dissolution, and urged upon him the necessity of a preparation for the trying ordeal through which he was about to pass, and expressed full confidence in the preparation he had made through the merits of the atonement.

In sorrow such as this, there is a luxury—Though the green grave may cover all that was mortal of our friends—the immortal will live whilst eternal ages continue to roll; and whilst we shed the tear of affection over the silent mound, the consciousness that the freed spirit, once inhabiting the now cold clay form, is basking in the sun-lights of immortal glory, affords a consolation to the lacerated heart, and bids us look beyond those light afflictions, and admonishes us, that as we have one friend less on earth, we have one tie more in Heaven—one more incentive to diligently strive to enter in at the straight gate; and that though our loss is great, it is not to be compared to the gain of the departed.

Farewell, James Robert. In life we loved thee well—in death we will cherish thy memory. B.

March 1, 1861.

Dr. Scott, the proprietor and editor of the Lebanon Star, is a prominent physician:

Perry Davis' Pain Killer, the old and well known remedy, which has acquired a world wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhea and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to ocupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.—Lebanon Star Dec. 13, '59. Sold by Hetsler & LeBlond.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.—The Wine Bitters are tonic, and build up; they are apperient, but their effect is diffirent from other purgatives, inasmuch as they do not debilitate; they are alterative, and diffuse their influence throughout the entire system, correcting all unhealthy action or disorganization; purifying the blood and regulating the secretions. Every family should have Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.

Sold by Hetsler & LeBlond. [no49.

☞ Many persons say that they have tried almost every remedy that has been recommended for humors, and they are no better now than when they commenced them and they have no confidence in anything that is advertised to cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all similar humors. We would say to these that there is now a remedy that as yet has never failed to cure those diseases. It acts on an entirely different principle from anything ever offered for them; it throws humor out of the blood through the skin, which is the only channel through which the system can be entirely freed from them. If you will try it, you will not say of this as you have by the others, for it will cure you. We refer to Dr. Weaver's Syrup. Sold by Hetsler & LeBlond.

☞ All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the new "National Dispensary," at Cincinnati, in another column.

Estate of Job Emmons.

THE undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Job Emmons late of Mercer County, Ohio, dec'd. Appointed February 11, 1861.

ALPHA ROOD.

March 6, 1861.-4w.

Machine Poetry.—"Inseperable" sends the Hartford *Times* some machine poetry on Horace Greely and his adventures, of which a single verse will be as much as Horace will be able to stand:

Horace he toiled, but Thurlow foiled
His high ambition greed:
He smashed quite flat that old white hat
This naughty Thurlow Weed.

Notice to Non-residents.

TO ANSALINE CURTISS WHO OWNS the south-east quarter of Section 10, Town 6 south of Rage 2 east: You are hereby notified that at the March session, 1861, of the Commissioners of Mercer County, Ohio, a view, survey and location of a new county road was granted, commencing in the road leading from Peter Stephen's to Celina, at a point on the line between Daniel Yancy and said Peter Stephens; thence north to a point 104 rods north of the present boundary line between Jefferson and Butler townships; thence east one-half mile, to intersect the road leading from Frank's corners to Celina; and vacate so much of said road as lies from said Frank's corners to where the new proposed road intersects said road again; and that the reviewers and surveyor will meet at the house of Daniel Yancy in Butler township, April 12, 1861, to view and survey said road. PETITIONERS.

March 5, 1861.-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1861, I will offer for sale, on the premises, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, the following described Real Estate, in Mercer county, Ohio, to-wit:

The West half of the south-east quarter of Section number Five (5) Town Five (5) South Range Three (3) East, appraised at $900,00, subject to the dower of Hannah Bender, in 30 acres off of the north end of said tract.

TERMS.—One third in hand on the day of sale; one third in one year, and the balance in two years. Deferred payments to bear interest and be secured by mortgage on the premises.

JAMES HARNER, Adm'r. of John Bender, dec'd.

March 5, 1861.-4w.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, Smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (Warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1,18. Apply to or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGIST,
24 William Street, New York.

BININGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK
GIN

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an **old** and **pure** Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For Sale by **D. S. BARNES & CO.**, No. 13 Park Row, and **P. D. ORVIS**, No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

Jan. 24, 1861. n45 y1.

Health and Happiness Secured!

YOUNG MEN who are suffering from the effects of self-abuse, can be surely and permanently restored by using

The Concentrated Cure!

A CERTAIN AND POWERFUL REMEDY FOR WEAKNESS OF THE

PROCREATIVE ORGANS.

It is prepared by

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN OF THIS CITY,

And has long been known here as

THE ONLY REMEDY

That would surely and permanently restore to a Natural State of Health and Vigor, persons weakened by excess, or by

THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH.

This preparation is not a STIMULENT, but

A PURELY MEDICINAL REMEDY.

The afflicted are invited to try it.

IT WILL SURELY CURE.

Send for a circular first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the medicine.

Price per Vial, One Dollar.

Can be sent by mail. One vial will last a month.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

K. CRUGER, Agent,

No. 749 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

"QUACKERY EXPOSED."

A valuable Medical Treatise on disease and weakness of the SEXUAL ORGANS, by A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

For Sale as above. Price 12 Cents.

Should be read by everybody.

GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Agents,
No22 1year Cleveland, Ohio.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Those preparations (unlike all others), are "Free from poison," "Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 years and more established in N. Y. City.

Used by—the City Post Office.

Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms-House, &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas.'

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
John B. Givens, No. 94 Elm Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators.—We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice and Bed Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer. —*Lancaster, (Wis.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in the kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor, (Iowa) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a sure sot every time. George Rose, Druggist, Cardington, O.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately. Eckler & Stouffer, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy—Bed-Bugs,

To Destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls,

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50c. and $1,00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Hotels, &c.

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Groceries, Stores, &c. in all Country Villages and Towns,

Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffelin Bro's. & Co.	Harral, Risley & Co.
Fahnestock, Hull & Co.	Rush, Gale & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.	M. Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart.	McKisson & Robbins.
Hegaman & Co.	D. S. Barnes & Co.
Hall, Buckel & Co.	F. C. Wells & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.	Lazelle, Marsh & Co.
P. D. Orvis.	Hall, Dixon & Co.
Penfold, Parker & Co.	Tripp & Co.
Dudley & Stafford.	Conard Fox.

AND OTHERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

T. W. Dyott & Sons.	R. Shoemaker & Co.
D. A. Fahnestock & Co.	French & Richards.

AND OTHERS.

Boston, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.	Weekes & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co.	Jno. Wilson, Jr.

AND OTHERS.

Cincinnati, O.

John D. Park.	Suire, Eckstein & Co.

AND OTHERS.

Pittsburg, Pa.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.	and others.

— AND —

All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

WESTERN STATES.

— AT —

CELINA,

SOLD BY

A. J. LINZEE.

And by Druggist, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.

☞ Country Dealers can order as above, or direct—(or if Prices, Terms, &c., is desired, send for Circular to Dealers) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.) New York.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

Sewing Machines,

495 Broadway, N. Y.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe, Jr., and the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.:

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover & Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which Machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had, brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches *as unnecessary as it is unwise.*

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy Machines making the Grover & Baker stitch, but also that such Machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495, Broadway, New York.

Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company, and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.
New York. no41

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., &c.

And for Fever and Ague,

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What *stronger proof* of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unsolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.

Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Sprains and Rheumatism, for the cure of which I have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose, but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Dealers everywhere.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1, per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by David Rush & Co., and Jacob Deitsch & Co., Celina; Wm. B. Hedges, Jr., and H. Vantilburg, Shanesville; Wm. McMurray, Fort Recovery; and Charles Fritsch St. Marys. no29ly

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

DR. WEAVER'S

CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP.

FOR THE CURE OF

Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The most Effective Blood Purifier of the Nineteenth Century.

IT IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once out on the skin, a few applications of

Dr. Weaver's Cerate, or Ointment,

and you have a permanent cure.

THE CERATE has proved itself the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blotches or Pimples on the Face. And for

SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES,

the Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of Syrup $1, Cerate 25 cts. per bottle.

Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O., for the Western and Southern States; to whom all orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by David Rush & Co., and J. Deitsch & Co., Celina; Wm. B. Hedges, Jr., Shanesville; Wm. McMurray, Fort Recovery; Charles Fritsch, St. Marys, and by most Dealers in Medicines. 29ly

W. S. Johnston,

SILVER-SMITH,

CELINA, OHIO.

REPAIRS

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

And Silver-Plated Ware.

HAS A FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY ON HAND.

☞ Shop on Main Street, in D. Kable's Clothing Store. [Dec. 19, 1860—3m

Dr. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS of IRON.

AN experient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In Dyspepsia, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant *Costiveness.*

In unchecked Diarrhœa, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate Incipient Consumption, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In Scrofulous Tuberculosis, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative*, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swelling and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers, it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
October 4, 1860.—ly 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

The Celebrated New England Remedy

FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "the Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, O., says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicines offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and at the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio, (a section where Fever and Ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.

Such News We are Receiving Daily.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.

For sale by David Rush & Co., J. Deitsch & Co., Celina; Wm. B. Hedges; Jr., Shanesville; Wm. McMurray, Fort Recovery; Charles Fritsch, St. Marys, and by all Cincinnati Druggists. no29ly

JOHN THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace,
CELINA, O.

☞ Office—In the Auditor's Office. ☜

All business will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 7, 1860. n35m4

A. O. FRENCH,
MERCER, O.,
PLASTERER & CISTERN BUILDER,

Cleaner and Whitener of Ceilings,

AND CORNICES MADE, REPAIRED, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

August 14, 1860. n23 6m pd

of slavery for themselves, in such a manner as to place it beyond the control or responsibility of the Goverment. But, in supporting such a proposition, I would make no sacrifice, but would simply be carrying out my views of the true policy upon this question. I must, therefore, be ready to accept other propositions for a settlement of our difficulties. And I will ever be found ready to make all honorable concessions, when, by doing so, I can aid in restoring fraternal relations between the sections, and settling the question which gave rise to our unhappy difficulties. I shall vote for the proposition reported by the chairman of the committee of thirty-three, Mr. Corwin; and would willingly support other propositions which have been offered here for the purpose of terminating our troubles. The most important of the propositions reported by the chairman of this committee is that which proposes the admission of the territory south of 36 30 at once as a State; with such constitution as the majority of the people may determine. This should at once settle all disputes as to our present territorial possessions.

If, after making all honorable concessions, and using all the means within our power to prevent the fearful spread of revolution our offers for peace are rejected and our appeals unheard, by those who are madly rushing forward and dragging their countrymen after them into the awful abyss of anarchy and civil war, the responsibility will not rest upon us; our ruined countrymen cannot reproach us with being the authors of their misfortunes, however great. Surely no one who has a spark of humanity, to say nothing of patriotism desires to see the country plunged into a civil war. The majority of the people in the North, I am satisfied, are opposed to war, if it can be avoided; but there must be a limit to the demands of the secessionists: If they carry their movements too far, they may exasperate the most moderate of the Northern people. The seizure of the forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses, and vessels of the Government by the people of the seceding States, firing upon its vessels, striking down its flag, and the many other acts recently committed under the alleged right of secession, if persisted in, will eventually arouse among the Union-loving people of the country a spirit of retaliation as terrible as they have been forbearing, and which will be deaf to all existing complaints. The acts of the seceding States are not justified by any existing provocation.

The question for the Goverment to decide will then be not whether it will coerce, but whether it will be coerced into submission. I make these suggestions with the kindest feeling toward my countrymen in all sections; but these are stubborn facts which I cannot overlook. The State which I, in part represent, contains among its population many who owe their nativity to Southern soil, and who are bound to the Southern people by ties of consanguinity, as well as of nationality. Situated on the border, seperated from the slaveholding States of Kentucky and Virginia only by the Ohio river, our relations with the southern people are intimate, and our interests, in many respects, identical. We have a common interest in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a common interest in maintaining those relations which secure us equal and uninterrupted rights in those great channels of commerce. The southern States want our trade; and we want theirs, except their negroes. Why should our relations of peace and amity and kindness be destroyed in an angry strife, equally hazardous to both sections.

Within the confines of the district which I have the honor to represent is the "bloody ground" upon which occurred the frightful massacre of our countrymen memorable in the country's history, and known as St. Clairs defeat; where the gallant Wayne afterward established a fort which he called Recovery, and where a flourishing village now stands, bearing the latter name.—There lie moldering in the dust the bones of six-hundred valiant patriots who fell beneath the cruel warfare of the savages of the forest, who, in overpowering numbers, arrested the progress of the American Army when marching forth in defence of the early pioneers of the northwestern territory. The brave sons of Kentucky and Virginia were then willing to peril their lives in the protection of our citizens, and in opening that vast territory to the peaceful pursuits of civilized life. Our people are capable of appreciating the magnanimity of those gallant sons of the South who periled and sacrificed their lives for the protection of our infant settlements. It would indeed be base ingratitude in us, now that we have grown prosperous and powerful, if we were found willing, upon the first and slightest pretext, to fly to arms, and engage in a bloody conflict with the decendants of our kind benefactors.

The recollection by our people of the disinterested and self-sacrificing patriotism of those heroes of the southern States who poured their blood upon our soil, and left their bones as momentoes of their valor, if we were governed by no higher obligations, would be efficient to restrain us from seeking a collision with our southern brethren; and the recollection of their brave sires who sleep upon our soil should restrain the people of the South from doing any act which might precipitate the States in a fraternal war, and again drench our land with blood. Let the memory of their brave ancestors, and their chivalric deeds, restrain them from willingly surrendering the graves of their countrymen to the jurisdiction of a foreign Goverment. Every feeling of our nature and every impulse of humanity shrinks from a contemplation of such a war as that which must arise between the section of this Confederacy, if moderation and forbearanc do not characterize the counsels and proceedings of the people of all sections. Imagination cannot depict the sorrows and calamities which must not only befall our people, in such an event but also the oppressed subjects of foreign Powers who are looking to our Goverment as a beacon-light, by which they hope to be guided into a safe deliverance from the tyranny of their despotic rulers.

I rejoice to learn that Virginia, the proud Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents and of States, the mother of the great Northwest, from whence I hail, has, by the voice, as recently expressed, of her patriotic and chivalric sons, declared her disposition to forbear for a time, to give time for deliberation and reflection, with the hope of a reconciliation—with the earnest desire that some measure may be devised and consummated that will satisfy the conservative people of all sections. I trust that a like spirit will prevail among the people of the other border States. I know the people of these States have some cause of complaint against the North. The Constitution has sometimes been disregarded, and the laws violated to their injury. I regret it. I believe the majority of the people of the North are opposed to these violations of the national compact. Although, in the bitterness of party feeling, they may have supported men and measures giving countenance to them, yet, after seeing and feeling the results of this unwarranted interference with the affairs of the South, I believe they will not only oppose, but use every effort to suppress, violations of law, which may impair the rights of the people of the South and disturb the fraternal relations between us. Let the people of all our sister States who are now considering the propriety of disunion pause before they reach the brink of revolution, and ponder well the perils into which they precipitate themselves and their countrymen, by falling into line with the now retreating column.

Under a vague expectation of providing for their better security and future protection, may they not sacrifice peace, and liberty itself, to the wild ambition of designing demagogues.

In, conclusion let me entreat my compeers here, and my countrymen everywhere, to unite at once, to unite speedily, upon some measure which will quiet the storm which rages around us, and dispel the dark cloud of disunion which lowers over our heads, that we may again bask in the sunshine of national prosperity and happiness and transmit unsullied to future generations the precious charge committed to our care, of our national independence and national honor.

THE SOUTH HAS SECEDED!

War Declared!

NOAH BRETZ

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the citizens of Mercer county that he is still at

War Against High Prices in Celina,

One door north of E. Phelps' Stove and Tin Store, where he has just received a full and

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES!

Consisting of

FRESH TEAS,	COFFEE,
SUGAR,	MOLASSES,
TOBACCO,	CANDLES,
RAISINS,	CURRANTS,

Candies, Figs, Nuts, Crackers,
Pepper, Spices, Saleratus, Cheese, Soap, Buckets, Brooms, Crackers, Starch, Dried Beef, Apples, Cherries, and Prunes, Notions, Toys, &c., &c., &c.

In fact he has every article usually kept in a GROCERY STORE, which he intends to SELL

AT REDUCED PRICES!

To all who favor him with a call.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Prepared in any style desired, at all hours.
Celina, Dec. 12, 1860. N. BRETZ.

NOTICE.

TO PETER ICEBRICE, JULIA ANN ICEbrice his wife, former widow of Elisha M. Cook, of St. Joseph county, State of Indiana; George Icebrice and Mary Icebrice his wife, Martha E. Cook and the minor heirs of Wealthey Cook, deceased, all of the State of Wisconsin: Will take notice, that Zenas Belden, Executor of the last will and testament of Elisha M. Cook, of St. Joseph county, State of Indiana, deceased, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1861, filed his petition in the Probate Court within and for the county of Mercer, and State of Ohio. The prayer of said petition is for an order of sale, free from dower, of the following premises, of which the said Elisha M. Cook died seized in fee simple, situate in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Lot No. 21, old plat, Town of Mercer; also the whole of the south side of the south west quarter opposite Lots No. nine (9) and ten (10), old plat, in the town of Mercer, of Section twenty-five (25), Town four (4) south, of Range two (2) east.—Said petition will be for hearing on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1861, or as soon thereafter as may be.
ZENAS BELDEN,
Ex'r of Elisha M. Cook, deceased.
February 27, 1861. pf 5,25
W. E. Baker, Att'y.

John Augustine's Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscriber has been duly appointed, and qualified as administrator on the estate of John Augustine, late of Mercer County, dec'd.
Dated at Ft. Recovery, this 26th day of February, 1861. Wm. H. ROOD.
Feb. 27, 1861. 3w.

DR. J. N. HETSLER. PHILO LEBLOND.

HETSLER & LEBLOND,

SUCCESSORS OF

DAVID RUSH & CO.

Main Street, Celina, Ohio.

ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT they have purchased the

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

We are prepared to accommodate the people with every article usually kept in our line of business, of a quality known to be PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

Their Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Extracts, Brushes, Cerates, Soaps, Concentrated Preparations, etc.,

has been selected with great care, with reference to their purity.

Physicians furnished with such articles as are needed in Practice at such prices which cannot fail to induce them to purchase of them.

Merchants and Pedlers furnished with Essences, Ink, Pills, Castor and Sweet Oil, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c., &c., at city prices.

PURE LIQUORS,
Such as Rye Whisky, Brandy, Gin and Wines, exclusively for medicinal purposes, always kept on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES,
Of every kind may be found at their house.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Of the latest publication, Paper, Pens, Quills, Envelopes, Blank Books—in short, a general stock of first rate Stationery.

Call and examine our stock. Don't forget the place. HETSLER & LEBLOND.
Celina, Dec. 25th, 1860.—no41tf

New and Cheap

FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS!

JOEL K. BRANDON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS WELL known Corner on Main St., a full and complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to this Market, comprising

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, of all Styles and Descriptions, from the richest and costliest SILKS down to the cheapest kind of Fast-Colored PRINTS. Also, HANDKERCHIFS, GLOVES, &c. For

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR!

The Public will find his assortment of

Cloths,		Cassimeres,
Tweeds,		Jeans,
Vestings,		Satinets,
Coats	and	Pants,
Hats	and	Caps,
Boots	and	Shoes,
Gloves	and	Hosiery,
Under Shirts,		Drawers,
Full	and	Complete!

He also has large assortments of

HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE,

GROCERIES!

SUCH AS SUGAR,
COFFEE, TEAS,
MOLASSES, TOBACCO,
SPICES OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.

☞ The public is requested to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied that he can supply all with as

GOOD GOODS

And at as Reasonable Prices!

As any other Store in the County.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Wanted in exchange for all kinds of Goods.
J. K. BRANDON.
Celina, Dec. 15, 1860.

H. H. Klare,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE;

MAIN ST.,..........CELINA, OHIO.

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULL INFORM the citizens of Mercer county, that he has opened up on the east side of Main Street, a

LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE,

Both of City and Home Manufacture. His stock consists in part of

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, &c., &c.

And will fill all orders for Furniture on short notice without delay.

Undertaking promptly attended to at all times.

All that he asks of the Public to convince it that he will

Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest,

is that it will give his Stock and Prices a fair examination before purchasing elsewhere.
Celina, May, 1860.

ESTABLISHED!
AND
DRUGS! BOOKS!

BY A. J. LINZEE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION to my former Stock, a large and complete variety of

PURE FRESH DRUGS!

which I am fitting up in the most approved manner, at my establishment on the South West corner of Main and Fayette streets, Celina, Ohio.

My stock being now complete consists of

Drugs, Paints, Chemicals, Oils, Window Glass by Box or Piece, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Extracts and Resenoids.

BURNING FLUID AND COAL OIL, with Lamps to suit, Medicinal Liquors, Paint Brushes, and all articles belonging to the trade.

In connection with the above, I have a full supply of

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, SLATES AND COPY BOOKS.

Also,

2000 Bolts of Wall and Window Paper, directly from New York, with a few nice articles for the Ladies.

All of which I am offering at low and uniform rates, for as near Cash as possible; and from former success hope for a liberal patronage.

Especial attention paid to filling Physicians' Bills.

A. J. LINZEE.
Celina, O., 1860.

JOHN HALLER,

Manufacturer IN WOOD.

IS prepared to furnish **Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands,** and every other article in the Cabinet line. Connected with his Establishment is a

Plaining Machine,

and he is prepared at all times to **Plane and Match Flooring,** and all other work in that line, on the shortest notice.

COFFINS MADE IN ANY STYLE required; and he is prepared to attend funerals.

His Work will be of the most substantial kind, and he WARRANTS entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His Machinery is driven by a first-rate Steam Engine, which enables him to fill orders on short notice. Persons in need of

FURNITURE!

or anything else in his line, are respectfully invited to examine HIS WORK and facilities for doing business.

Shop, West of Baker's Saw-Mill.
Celina, June 26, 1860. J. H.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready-Made Clothing.

DANIEL KABLE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT HIS OLD Stand, on Main Street, Celina, Ohio, a large and well-selected Stock of

NEW GOODS,

consisting in part, of

FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS
SHIRTS,
UNDER-CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
JEWELRY AND NOTIONS,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class clothing establishment. He respectfully requests the public to call and examine

HIS STOCK,

and price the goods before buying elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can sell Clothing Cheaper than the Cheapest, and suit all as to quality and style. D. K.
Celina, O., May, 1860.—n10

ABNER DAVIS.] [WM. L. DAVIS.

ABNER DAVIS & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARgest and best selected general stocks of

GROCERIES,

Ever offered to the people of Mercer county, and at Prices too, that will

DEFY COMPETITION.

We therefore invite everybody to call and examine our **STOCK AND PRICES,** before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to give

BARGAINS TO ALL!

We have a handsome Stock of

Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Pepper, Spice, Molasses, Saleratus, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, Dried Apples, Peaches, Currants, Prunes, Plumbs, Notions, &c.

In short we have everything that the people may demand in the Grocery line. We say then come and buy your GROCERIES where you can get the Best and buy the Cheapest.

We will take in exchange for Groceries, all kinds of Grain, Seeds, Pork, and produce generally. A. D. & Co.
Celina, May, 1860. tfn10

Attachment Notice.

Cincinnati & Mackinaw R. R. Co., Pl'tiff,
against
John L. Johnan, Defendant.

BEFORE JOHN THOMSON, J. P., OF Jefferson Tp., Mercer Co., Ohio—On the 2d day of Feb. 1861, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred dollars with interest from July 20th, 1860. Cincinnati & Mackinaw R. R. Co.
by LeBlond, Att'y.
Feb. 19th, 1861.-3w.

Estate of Gustavus Darnold.

THE undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Gustavus Darnold, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, to the undersigned. ALFRED LeBLOND.
Celina, February 14, 1861. n49

Le Blond House,

R. W. SMALL,..........**Proprietor.**
Opposite the Court House,
CELINA, OHIO.

FIRST ARRIVAL!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

HENRY LEHMKUHL

HAS NOW ON HAND

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

Dry Goods.

AS HE DESIGNS SELLING AS **low as possible,** he would most respectfully solicit an

EARLY CALL

FROM HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS,

Assuring them in advance that they shall not be disappointed in finding

AS GREAT A VARIETY,

AND

AS REASONABLE PRICES,

As at any Establishment in Town.

Where there is so great a variety, it is difficult to enumerate. Our assortment of

BONNETS, RIBBONS, &C.,
IS UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Of Ladies' Dress Goods,

He has an **ENDLESS VARIETY,** including the novelties of the season—so that they may have **something to wear.**

THE GENTLEMEN

Have not been forgotten, as he has all that is necessary to "deck the outer man."

To all Whom it May Concern,

He would say that HIS ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-Made Clothing

Was never so attractive, embracing a greater variety of patterns and prices than has ever been offered in this market before.

Were it necessary, he might enumerate and particularize at length; but those who have favored him with their patronage heretofore, know where the best assortment and

CHEAPEST GOODS,

Are to be found. To those who have not found their way to his establishment, he would say *PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.*
Terms.—*Cash, or approved Country Produce.*
HENRY LEHMKUHL.
Celina, Oct. 1860.—n32tf

HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital..........	$1,000,000
Capital Paid In..........	500,000
Surplus, Over..........	436,000

The reputation acquired by this Company during the last fifty years, by an honorable course in the transaction of its business, and the prompt and liberal settlement of Losses, together with the character of the securities composing its Assets, entitle the Company to the utmost confidence of the public, as affording reliable Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.
E. PHELPS, Agent.
August 8, 1860.—1year

Drs Jackson, Herbert & Co.

15 Greatest Medical Circular Ever Published! Fifteen large letter pages for two 3 cent stamps. 15

DRS. JACKSON, HERBERT & CO. are Associated Proprietors of the **National Dispensary, No. 167** Sycamore street, Cincinnati, established Jan. 1, 1859, for the cure of Private Diseases.

Prof. Egbert Jackson, Dr. Robert Herbert & M. Eugene Valpeau. Thorough cures effected with almost incredible rapidity, of Gonorrhea, Syphillis, Gleet, Nocturnal Emissions or self-abuse, Impotency, Stricture, Female Diseases, *Diurnal Emissions,* in short, every possible form and variety of Sexular Disease, and at the same time the *general health* of the patient improved, where any improvement in this respect is needed.

Our Dispensary Circular, of 15 large 8 in. by 11 in. letter pages, with full and special written Reply, sent promptly, well sealed, to any address for the amount of the postage, six cents! Every young man, whether

SICK OR WELL,

should have one. Also, a Circular intended for ladies only, 9 large letter pages, for 3 ct. stamps. The "Mountain of Light, or Medical Protector," a new book of three hundred pages, one hundred engravings, price, in stamps or money, only 50 cts. and one 3 cent stamp, or 3 for $1 and nine cents in stamps. This book is fully described in our Circular. It is by far the most valuable and deeply interesting book on the subjects treated of, now extant; matters that in former works were merely hinted at are here fully explained; it contains also a full and explicit key to all the secrets of marriage, love and beauty never before ☞ SATISFACTORILY ☜ revealed in any Book in the English language.

Dr. Jackson's Perpetual Preventive—*send for Circular.* Dr. Jackson's Female Pills, $1—*send for Circular.*

Dr. Jackson may be seen at the Consulting Rooms of the Dispensary, No. 167 Sycamore street, from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 4 P. M. till 8 P. M.; at other hours either Dr. Herbert or M. Velpeau, or both, will be in attendance.

Male patients, when desired, will be furnished with large, airy, comfortable rooms, suitable board, and careful attendance, for the few days ordinarily necessary to effect a cure. Patients do not see each other. The most ample guaranties of our ability and good faith promptly given when desired. Fees as reasonable as the very highest modes of treatment known to modern medical science, and a very long and varied experience, will admit. P. O. Box 456. Send for Circular, and state your case ☞ plainly and fully, and you will receive the Circular and our written reply by return mail. ☞ We will answer no letter unless it contains six cents in stamps. Medicine and instructions sent promptly and carefully to any part of the world. n49m6

De Puy House,

Main Street, opposite the Public Square,
VAN WERT, OHIO.

THIS HOUSE HAS CHANGED HANDS—been thoroughly renovated and refitted, making it convenient and accessible to the public.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach,* all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type,* or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Deitsch & Smith, and by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. n29ly

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☞ *To Persons out of Employment.* ☜

Agents Wanted,
In every County of the United States,

TO engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing
LEARY, GETZ & Co., *Publishers,*
No. 224 North Second street, Philadelphia.

Ready-Made Clothing!

OUR FALL STOCK!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST PURCHASed his **FALL STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of the usual articles in the Dry Goods line. He has been careful to select PRINTS of the most approved manufacture, with warranted fast colors and of the most elegant styles. The DELAINES need only to be seen to be appreciated, being of the finest fabric and most beautiful colors.

Our Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Can't be beat, for cheapness and durability.—Those wishing Clothing, would do well to call at once, before others have made selections.

We wish particularly to call your attention to our Stock of

Boots and Shoes.

All those that buy my **"CUSTOM MADE"** will have their money returned if the work proves bad after a fair trial.

The Best of Family Groceries Constantly on Hand.

The subscriber takes this occasion to thank the Public for past favors, and hopes by just dealing to receive its confidence in the future.

Cash and Produce Store, by
Celina, Sept., 1860. OTIS PUFFER.